

**Software Testing and Validation – 2017/18**

**Instituto Superior Técnico**

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***Vos***  
**Project Report**

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# 1 Method-Scope Tests

## 1.1 assignPhoneNumber

Assigns a free phone number to a client of *Vos* if all conditions are met. If at least one does not hold, then this method does not change anything, throwing an `InvalidOperationException`.

### 1.1.1 Test Pattern – Category-Partition Test

#### 1.1.2 Functions

- Primary function
  - Assign free phone number to a client without a number
- Secondary functions
  - Throw `InvalidOperationException` if conditions aren't met
    - \* Invalid nif ( $\text{nif} \notin [10^8, 10^9[$ )
    - \* A *Vos* client with the given nif doesn't exist
    - \* Invalid phone number ( $\text{number} \notin [10^8, 10^9[$ )
    - \* It isn't a *Vos* number
    - \* Phone number already assigned
    - \* Client can't be assigned any more numbers

#### 1.1.3 Input/Output Parameters

- Input
  - `clientNif` – The nif of the client to assign a number to
  - `phoneNumber` – The phone number to be assigned
  - `clients` – The set of *Vos* clients managed by `ClientManager`
- Output
  - `client` – The updated client, if a number was assigned successfully

#### 1.1.4 Categories & Choices

Parameter	Category	Choices
<code>clientNif</code>	<i>Vos</i> client (w/ $\#numbers$ phone numbers)	$\#numbers \in [1, 5[$ $\#numbers = 5$ (MAX)
	Not a <i>Vos</i> client	<code>clientNif</code> $\in [10^8, 10^9[$
	Invalid nif	<code>clientNif</code> $\notin [10^8, 10^9[$
<code>phoneNumber</code>	<i>Vos</i> phone number	Free (Unassigned) Not free (Assigned)
	Not a <i>Vos</i> number	<code>phoneNumber</code> $\in [10^8, 10^9[$
	Invalid number	<code>phoneNumber</code> $\notin [10^8, 10^9[$
<code>clients</code>	$n$ -elements	$n = 0$ (Empty)
		$n \in [1, \text{MAX}]$ (Not empty)

Table 1: Set of `assignPhoneNumber`'s input parameters broken into categories, accompanied by test case choices

### 1.1.5 Constraints

- Empty `clients` list precludes the assignment of a `phoneNumber` to a client (which, since the list is empty, mustn't exist)
- Assigning an invalid `phoneNumber`, one that doesn't belong to *Vos* or one that is already assigned is the same for any kind of client

### 1.1.6 Test Cases

TC	Choices			Expected Result	
	clientNif	phoneNumber	clients	Exception	client
1	$\#numbers \in [1, 5[$	Free	$n \in [1, MAX]$	NO	$\#numbers \in ]1, 5]$
2	$\#numbers \in [1, 5[$	Not free	$n \in [1, MAX]$	YES	—
3	$\#numbers \in [1, 5[$	$\in [10^8, 10^9[$	$n \in [1, MAX]$	YES	—
4	$\#numbers \in [1, 5[$	$\notin [10^8, 10^9[$	$n \in [1, MAX]$	YES	—
5	$\#numbers = 5$	Free	$n \in [1, MAX]$	YES	—
6	$\in [10^8, 10^9[$	Free	$n \in [1, MAX]$	YES	—
7	$\notin [10^8, 10^9[$	Free	$n \in [1, MAX]$	YES	—

Table 2: Set of reduced test cases for the `assignPhoneNumber` method after constraints are applied

## 1.2 computeBill method

The responsibility of `computeBill` method is to determine the value to pay for a client taking into account all communications made by the client through all of his registered mobile phones

### 1.2.1 Test Pattern – Combinational Function Test

### 1.2.2 Decision Tree

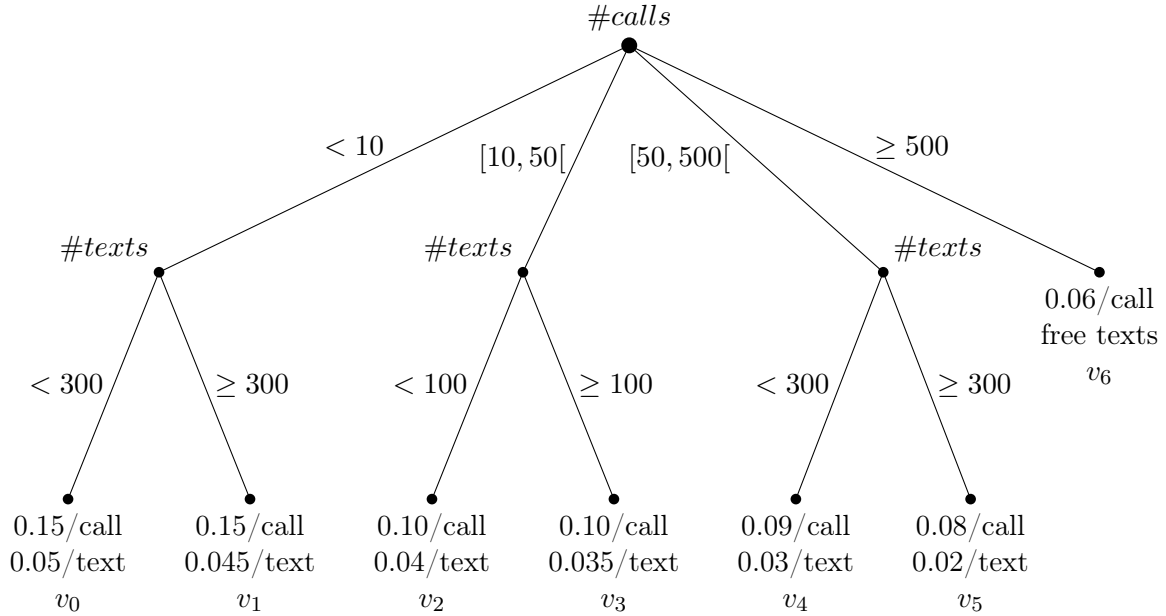


Figure 1: Decision tree describing the output given by `computeBill` based on the number of texts sent and calls made by the client

### 1.2.3 Domain Matrices

$v_0$			Test Cases			
Variable	Condition	Type	—	1	—	2
#calls	< 10	ON	10			
		OFF		9		
	Typical	IN			8	7
#texts	< 300	ON			300	
		OFF				299
	Typical	IN	147	204		
Expected Result			$v_3$	11.55	$v_1$	16.00

Table 3:  $v_0$  domain matrix

$v_1$			Test Cases			
Variable	Condition	Type	—	3	4	—
#calls	< 10	ON	10			
		OFF		9		
	Typical	IN			6	5
#texts	$\geq 300$	ON			300	
		OFF				299
	Typical	IN	320	400		
Expected Result			$v_3$	19.35	14.40	$v_0$

Table 4:  $v_1$  domain matrix

$v_2$			Test Cases					
Variable	Condition	Type	5	—	—	6	—	7
#calls	$\geq 10$	ON	10					
		OFF		9				
	< 50	ON			50			
		OFF				49		
	Typical	IN					22	35
#texts	< 100	ON					100	
		OFF						99
	Typical	IN	48	20	33	15		
Expected Result			2.92	$v_0$	$v_4$	5.50	$v_3$	7.46

Table 5:  $v_2$  domain matrix

$v_3$			Test Cases					
Variable	Condition	Type	8	—	—	9	10	—
#calls	$\geq 10$	ON	10					
		OFF		9				
	< 50	ON			50			
		OFF				49		
	Typical	IN					12	44
#texts	$\geq 100$	ON					100	
		OFF						99
	Typical	IN	148	220	333	414		
Expected Result			6.18	$v_0$	$v_5$	15.49	4.70	$v_2$

Table 6:  $v_3$  domain matrix

$v_4$			Test Cases					
Variable	Condition	Type	11	—	—	12	—	13
#calls	$\geq 50$	ON	50					
		OFF		49				
	$< 500$	ON			500			
		OFF				499		
	Typical	IN					142	51
#texts	$< 300$	ON					300	
		OFF						299
	Typical	IN	240	189	98	10		
Expected Result			11.70	$v_3$	$v_6$	45.21	$v_5$	13.56

Table 7:  $v_4$  domain matrix

$v_5$			Test Cases					
Variable	Condition	Type	14	—	—	15	16	—
#calls	$\geq 50$	ON	50					
		OFF		49				
	$< 500$	ON			500			
		OFF				499		
	Typical	IN					200	60
#texts	$\geq 300$	ON					300	
		OFF						299
	Typical	IN	314	500	616	404		
Expected Result			10.28	$v_3$	$v_6$	48.00	22.00	$v_4$

Table 8:  $v_5$  domain matrix

$v_6$			Test Cases	
Variable	Condition	Type	17	—
$\#calls$	$\geq 500$	ON	500	
		OFF		499
Expected Result			30.00	$v_4/v_5$

Table 9:  $v_6$  domain matrix

## 2 Class-Scope Tests

### 2.1 Client class

Each client of *Vos* has a name (with a minimal length of 5) and by its social security number (designated as *nif*). This number is a unique identifier in *Vos*. A client can have several phone numbers managed by *Vos* (between 1 and 5). Each client can associate a mobile phone to each of his assigned phone numbers.

Each client can register in the system a given amount of phone number of *friends*. The maximum number of phone number a client can register is equal to three times the number of phone numbers plus five.

#### 2.1.1 Test Pattern – Non-Modal Class Test

#### 2.1.2 Class Invariant

Domain restrictions

Client variables	
Variable	Type
<code>name</code>	<code>String</code>
<code>nif</code>	<code>int</code>
<code>numbers</code>	<code>List&lt;Integer&gt;</code>
<code>friends</code>	<code>List&lt;Integer&gt;</code>

- `name.length() ≥ 5`
- `nif ∈ [108, 109[`
- `numbers.size() ∈ [1, 5]`
- `friends.size() ≤ 3 × numbers.size() + 5`

Table 10: **Client** class' variables and their respective types

The logical conjunction of all of these restrictions makes up the Class Invariant

#### 2.1.3 On and Off points

Boundary	ON	OFF
<code>name.length() ≥ 5</code>	5	4
<code>nif ≥ 10<sup>8</sup></code>	10 <sup>8</sup>	10 <sup>8</sup> – 1
<code>nif &lt; 10<sup>9</sup></code>	10 <sup>9</sup>	10 <sup>9</sup> – 1
<code>numbers.size() ≥ 1</code>	1	0
<code>numbers.size() &lt; 5</code>	5	4
<code>friends.size() ≤ 3n<sup>1</sup> + 5</code>	3n + 5	3n + 6

Table 11: On and Off points for the **Client** class' invariant boundaries

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<sup>1</sup>`numbers.size()`



2.1.4 Domain Matrix

Boundary			Test Cases											
Variable	Condition	Type	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
name.length()	≥ 5	ON	5											
		OFF		4										
nif	Typical	IN			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	≥ 10 <sup>8</sup>	ON			10 <sup>8</sup>									
		OFF				10 <sup>8</sup> − 1								
	< 10 <sup>9</sup>	ON					10 <sup>9</sup>							
		OFF						10 <sup>9</sup> − 1						
	Typical	IN	10 <sup>8</sup> + 1	10 <sup>8</sup> + 2				10 <sup>9</sup> − 1	10 <sup>8</sup> + 3	10 <sup>8</sup> + 4	10 <sup>8</sup> + 5	10 <sup>8</sup> + 6	10 <sup>8</sup> + 7	10 <sup>8</sup> + 8
numbers.size()	≥ 1	ON							1					
		OFF								0				
	< 5	ON									5			
		OFF										4		
	Typical	IN	2	3	4	3	2	3					4	3
friends.size()	≤ 3n + 5	ON											17	
		OFF												15
	Typical	IN	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Y	N
Expected Result			Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N

Table 12: Client class test cases

## 2.2 Mobile class

A mobile phone can make and receive calls and send and receive texts. A mobile phone can be turned on or off (and in this case it cannot make calls, send texts and receive calls nor texts). It has two modes (*friend* and *silent*) that can be enabled or disabled.

### 2.2.1 Test Pattern – Modal Class Test

### 2.2.2 Finite State Machine

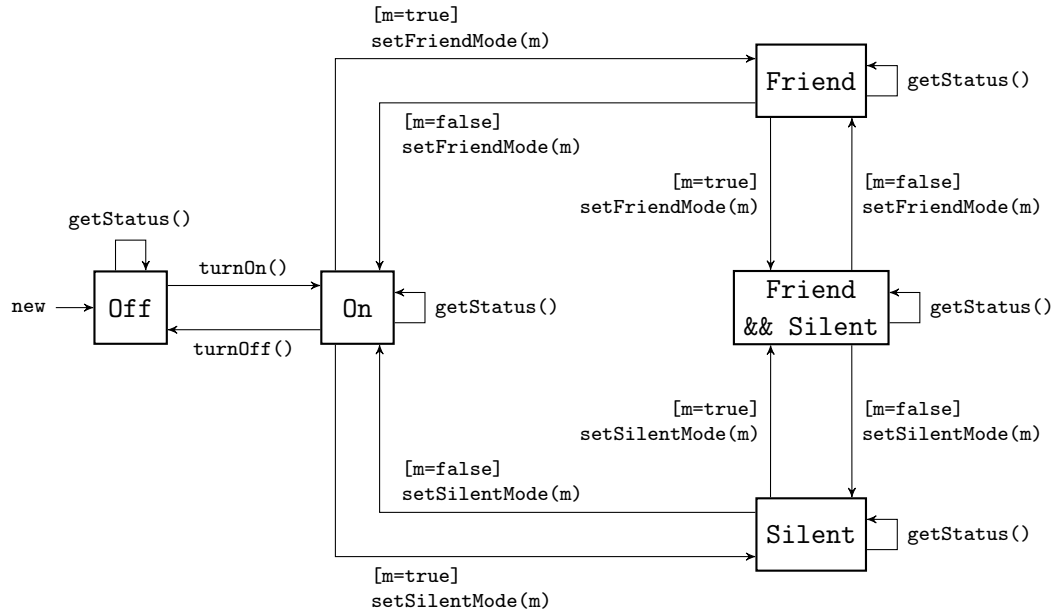


Figure 2: Mobile class state machine, representing the class' states and transitions between them